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The immediate cause of the declining birth-rate he finds in volitional limitation of the family, by means of checks which at present are not practiced to a uniform extent in the several economic classes of society. But, finally, proceeding from this familiar conclusion to interpret the effects of such differential control, he shows himself exceptionally and agreeably free from panic alarm at the outlook. Restriction of births, he reminds us, has not long been prevalent. Knowledge and acceptance of the restrictive practices will quite likely have spread pretty thoroughly through all social ranks before the present unequal resort to them has twisted the race out of shape. Meantime we may reflect that even for those who are born poor external disadvantages are being overcome, and that an inherent and hereditary inferiority of the working-class population cannot yet be regarded as demonstrated. In spite of all this, the problem is still serious. The hope of solution lies in an enlightened opinion, operating to revise the standards of those who are disinclined to parenthood.

Dr. Newsholme has here added little or nothing to scientific knowledge. It would be easy to find in the literature of population more adequate discussions of practically every topic he has touched upon. But in what he has attempted he has achieved a large measure of success. His book is written for the uninitiated, not for the expert; and to the uninitiated it may be recommended as a sane and useful primer of a subject which ought to be better understood.

JAMES A. FIELD.

University of Chicago.

Die Zukunft der Juden. By WERNER SOMBART. (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 1912. Pp. 90. 2.50 m.)

The author's researches¹ in the history of the Jews have attracted so much attention that he has felt the need of expressing his views on their future. Sombart believes that the extreme poverty of the Eastern Jews may be alleviated by colonization in and near Palestine, when the growing anti-semitic sentiment in the United States assumes the form of restrictive legislation. For Western Jews he does not favor or believe in the possibility of assimilation, which would deprive the world of one of its most

¹ *Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben*, reviewed in AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, March, 1912, p. 81.

brilliant races, and the efforts toward which would emphasize the most objectionable traits of the Jews, a people whose highest qualities are brought out by racial self-realization and solidarity; hence Zionism is useful as a unifying national ideal. The writer defends German discriminations against Jews as a means of self-protection, but his ideal is complete equality of opportunity moderated by the exercise of discretion by the Jews themselves. One can hardly agree with the author that "unheard of hatred of the Jews" is common in the United States, and one's confidence in his conclusions is affected by this and other evidences of the inadequacy of his information about America.

E. A. GOLDENWEISER.

NEW BOOKS

BATESON, W. *Biological fact and the structure of society*. The Herbert Spencer lecture, 1912. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1912. 1s.)

BEALE, O. C. *Racial decay*. (London: Fiffeld. 1912.)

HELBOCK, A. *Die Bevölkerung der Stadt Bregenz am Bodensee vom 14. bis zum Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Forschungen zur inneren Geschichte Oesterreichs, No. 7. (Innsbruck: Wagner'sche Universitäts-Buchhandlung. 1912. Pp. xiii, 263. 10 m.)

ISEMAN, M. S. *Race suicide*. (New York: Cosmopolitan Press. 1912. Pp. 216. \$1.50.)
To be reviewed.

WHETHAM, W. C. D. and C. D. *An introduction to eugenics*. (Cambridge, Eng.: Bowes & Bowes. 1912. Pp. viii, 66. 1s.)

Mr. and Mrs. Whetham, whose other writings have made them well known among eugenicists, here venture on the difficult task of outlining their subject in such a way as to attract and inform the newcomer. They have chosen to survey the whole field of eugenics rather than to fix attention on a few salient features. The result is inevitably thin; brief exposition and narrative predominate; full discussion of the methods of eugenic study is out of the question. Yet of its kind the little book is excellent.

J. A. FIELD.

La mortalità per tubercolosi a Firenze nel quinquennio 1907-11. (Florence. 1912. Pp. 45.)

Social Problems and Reforms

The Religion Worth Having. By THOMAS NIXON CARVER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1912. Pp. 140. \$1.00.)

The religion worth having is that which inspires us to the highest continuous economic productivity, and enables our nation to sur-